

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXIX. No. 13

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street.—LA FEMME DE
PARI, at 7:30 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Mrs. J. B. Booth.OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Reeser streets.—
GABRIEL ORBI, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Matton.
Raynor family.BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.—KIT, OR, THE ARKAN-
SAS TRAVELLER, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:30 P. M. J. B. Chantreau.BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery.—LIGHTNING BOB, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M.
Mr. Marcus Turk.METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 56 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at
7:30 P. M.; close at 10:30 P. M.NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets.—
ROBERT J. JENKINS, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:30 P. M.
THE KITCHEN, at 9 P. M.; close at 10:30 P. M.
Yokes Family, Mr. Leffingwell, ZIMMERMAN BENE-
DICT, at 1:30 P. M.WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner Third and Second streets.—
PERFECTION, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:30 P. M. BEN McCULLOUGH, at 8 P. M.;
close at 10:30 P. M. O. D. Bygon.GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eighty-third street and Broadway.—HUMPTY
DUMPTY, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:30 P. M. Mr. G. L. Fox.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-third street and Broadway.—SARATOGA, at
8 P. M.; close at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Harkins, Miss P. Da-
vout.GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street.—DIE JOURNALISTEN, at 8 P. M.;
close at 11 P. M.MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Washington street, Brooklyn.—LED ASTRAY, at 8 P. M.;
close at 11 P. M. Mr. Frank Roche, Mrs. P. S. Conway.WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway and Thirtieth street.—A MAN OF HONOR,
at 8 P. M.; close at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss
Annie Deane.TONY PASTORS' OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, at 8 P. M.;
close at 11 P. M.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
Twenty-third street corner of Sixth avenue.—GIDER-
ELLA IN BLACK, NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.;
close at 10:30 P. M.ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street.—THE PICANNINIES, from London.
Afternoon, at 3. Evening, at 8.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, January 15, 1874.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the
Herald.*THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP: THE PRESIDENT'S
SECOND FAILURE: THE REQUIREMENTS
OF THE OFFICE AND THE CONDITIONS OF
THE SENATE.—LEADING ARTICLE—SIXTH
PAGE.THE TRICK OF THE PARTISANS: MR. CUSH-
ING'S NOMINATION TO THE SUPREME
BENCH WITHDRAWN AT HIS OWN RE-
QUEST: MR. SCHURZ ON THE NATIONAL
FINANCES.—SEVENTH PAGE.THE CAPTORS OF CARTAGENA TURNING THEIR
ATTENTION TO THE CARLISTS: INTRAN-
SIGENTES FLYING IN ALL DIRECTIONS:
PURSUED BY A FRENCH WAR-SHIP.—SEV-
ENTH PAGE.REINFORCEMENTS FROM SPAIN TO BE IMME-
DIATELY FORWARDED TO CUBA: THE
LABOR STRIKES IN HAVANA: CUBAN
FINANCES AND THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.—
SEVENTH PAGE.DISTRESS OF THE VIRGINIA SURVIVORS—
PUFLE INTRIGUE FOR THE BETRAYAL
OF A CUBAN PATRIOT LEADER.—ART
SALE.—FOURTH PAGE.FRENCH ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON GOVERNMENT
CONTROL OF NOMINEES—THE TIBERONE
CASE AND LADY RADCLIFFE'S HONOR.—
SEVENTH PAGE.M. BAZAINE IN PRISON: HIS RECITAL OF
OPERATIONS AT METZ IN AN INTERVIEW
WITH A HERALD SPECIAL: FIRM RE-
LIANCE ON HISTORY: TERRIBLE RE-
SULTS OF HIS TREASON—HOLIDAYS IN
THE FRENCH CAPITAL.—FOURTH PAGE.STRONG OPPOSITION DEVELOPING IN MEXICO
AGAINST PRESIDENT LERDO'S POLICY:
REVOLT AND PILLAGE.—SEVENTH PAGE.SOUL-SICKENING MATRIDE: THE UNHOLY
DEED PERPETRATED IN PRESENCE OF A
SISTER: THE WIDOW'S "WILD" BOY.—
TENTH PAGE.MURDER RESULTING FROM A FRACAS OVER
CARDS IN A BROOKLYN SAILORS' BOARD-
ING HOUSE: A SWEDISH BUREAU'S
KNIFE FIVE TIMES IN COMRADE'S
BODY.—FIFTH PAGE.A BROOKLYN POLICEMAN KILLS HIS WIFE IN
THE FATAL BELIEF THAT SHE IS A BUR-
GLAR—THE RYAN MURDER MYSTERY.—
FIFTH PAGE.MR. CARL SCHURZ FAVORS RETRENCHMENT
AND EARLY RESUMPTION OF SPECIE
PAYMENTS: ALARMING DECLARATION OF
MR. S. S. COX: IS NEW YORK DEFENCE
LESS AGAINST IRON-CLADS?—FIFTH PAGE.THE HEROES OF TWO WARS CALLED TO COM-
MINGLE IN CONVENTION AT THE FED-
ERAL CAPITAL: LEADERS IN THE "LATE,
UNPLEASANTNESS" TO PARTICIPATE IN
THE SESSIONS—THE CRUEL TRAFFIC IN
ITALIANS.—FOURTH PAGE.THE PROHIBITED PROCESSION OF THE "WORK-
INGMEN": THE REASONS FOR THE RE-
FUSAL OF THE AUTHORITIES TO PERMIT
THE TOMPKINS SQUARE MEETING: THE
MAYOR ON THE MATTER—WHO ARE THE
LABOR LEADERS?—THOUSES ELSE-
WHERE.—FIFTH PAGE.THE NEW LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES: ANX-
IOUS EXPECTATION AND DIRE DISMAY:
WORK OF BOTH HOUSES YESTERDAY.—
THIRD PAGE.THE SNOW STORM AND OBSTRUCTION TO
TRAVEL IN THE METROPOLIS AND AT
"THE HUB"—THE TROUBLED LABOR SITU-
ATION.—THIRD PAGE.IMPORTANT LEGAL SUMMARIES—SUEZ CANAL
OBSTRUCTIONS—THE SHIPWRECK MEET-
ING.—EIGHTH PAGE.BELIEF FOR UNEMPLOYED WORKMEN.—The
proposition to spend some millions of dol-
lars on public works in order to give occu-
pation to our distressed and penniless laborers
was yesterday considered in the Assembly and
referred to the Committee on Ways and
Means, with the understanding that it should
report early. As the case is urgent delay
would, of course, do harm. It is a good
proposition and should be practically acted
upon; for relief must be given by the public
in one form or another, and to give it as pay
for labor is the only means of depriving it of
demoralizing effect. It is odd to see, how-
ever, that one member of the Assembly
believes the State should pay out money only
in order that the recipients should be able to
pay taxes, and that thus the "financial strin-
gency" heretofore might be overcome.The Chief Justiceship—The President's
Second Failure—The Requirements
of the Office and the Conditions of the
Senate.

Caleb Cushing, the second nominee of President Grant for Chief Justice, has failed to pass the ordeal of the Senate, and, as in the case of Attorney General Williams, the President's first choice, the name of the disappointed favorite has been withdrawn. In the one case the professional attainments, capabilities and experience of the man were held by a Senate largely composed of able lawyers as insufficient to meet the high requirements of the office, while in the other case the obnoxious political antecedents, opinions and affiliations of the individual were held by a Senate overwhelmingly republican as utterly disqualifying him for a loyal interpretation of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments of the constitution. As a republican the record of Williams was all that could be desired; but he failed upon his deficiencies as a lawyer and a jurist. As a lawyer and a jurist the qualifications of Cushing were undisputed; but he failed upon his record as a party politician. Had Williams been as learned in the law as Cushing, or had Cushing possessed the party record of Williams, the one or the other, as the first choice of the President for Chief Justice, would doubtless have been promptly confirmed.

The professional requirements of the position and the political conditions demanded by the Senate will have, then, to be considered by the President in his third choice for the important office in question. Failing with an orthodox republican who is not a first class lawyer, and failing with a first class lawyer who has not the record of a genuine republican, General Grant is required by the Senate to cast about him for a sound and reliable radical who is a first class lawyer, who will supply the deficiencies of Williams and be free from the objections to Cushing. Really this duty is very perplexing. It places General Grant between the two horns of a dilemma from which we can only hope he may have a lucky escape. We apprehend, however, that during the last six months he has not given that thoughtful attention to this matter which its high importance should have exacted. Otherwise the friendly hints, warnings and suggestions from the public press, thrown out from time to time since the death of the lamented Chase, in reference to the President's duty in his selection of a Chief Justice, would have borne better fruit than Williams or Cushing. The frequent and earnest discussions of the subject submitted to the readers of the HERALD through its editorial columns, for months past, were not given in any spirit of idle vanity or foolish presumption, but from an honest desire to assist the President in escaping the shoals and rocks upon which, haphazard, he has drifted, with Williams and with Cushing.

The President, in his Message of yesterday to the Senate, says that since the nomination of Caleb Cushing for Chief Justice "information has reached me which induces me to withdraw his nomination for the highest judicial office in the government." And what was this information? Some two years ago a Southerner of the name of Pickett, who had secreted somewhere in Canada three black trunks of "rebel archives," with the safe keeping of which he had been charged, was seized with the brilliant idea that as whatever the disposition he might make of those papers, it would be all the same to the defunct government of the "lost cause," they could fairly be disposed of as merchandise. He entered into negotiations accordingly with the government of the United States for the sale of those three black trunks aforesaid and their precious historical contents, and finally sold and delivered them to the War Office for the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars, or twenty-five thousand dollars per trunk. Among those archives papers have been found of great value, such, for instance, as have served to defeat a number of Southern war claims brought in against the government; and lastly the "information" in reference to Caleb Cushing to which General Grant refers was fished out of one of those black trunks. It was found in that unfortunate letter from Mr. Cushing of March 21, 1861, to Jefferson Davis, the production of which on Tuesday night last caused such consternation in the republican Senatorial caucus to the supporters of Cushing that they immediately abandoned him. Next the Committee on the Judiciary, which in the outset had promptly reported in favor of his confirmation for Chief Justice, were required by the caucus to wait upon the President and to submit to him this awful discovery, and the resulting necessity of withdrawing this obnoxious nomination.

The President explains to the Senate and withdraws the obnoxious nomination; Mr. Cushing explains in a masterly manner to the President and asks to be withdrawn; and the awful shadow of the Southern Confederacy, which lowered upon the Senate, being thus removed, all is comparatively quiet again upon the Potomac. The question recurs, who will be or who should be General Grant's third choice for Chief Justice? The Senate demands a nominee who, with the requisite qualifications in the law and the dignity of character befitting the great office, possesses an unblemished record as a republican. Where is the man who can meet these conditions? Charles Francis Adams, from his reputation as a lawyer, diplomat and statesman, and in his dignity of character, is eminently qualified for the chair of the Chief Justice; but his political record carries us, not into the orthodox party tabernacle of 1872, but into the hostile camp of the Cincinnati Convention. Judge Curtis, another worthy man of Massachusetts, would be, no doubt, a satisfactory nomination to the Senate in every respect. Again, William M. Evarts, of New York, has the highest reputation as a lawyer, with a clear and unexceptionable record as a republican politician. It has been given out, however, that his services to President Johnson as one of his counsel on his impeachment trial have placed an impassable barrier between General Grant and Mr. Evarts. We do not think so, in considering the confidence bestowed upon Mr. Evarts in his appointment as one of the counsellors of the United States before the Geneva High Tribunal of Arbitration. From that appointment, and from the great abilities in the law displayed by Mr. Evarts in behalf of the cause and the claims

of the United States at Geneva, there can be no impassable barrier between him and General Grant.

There are doubtless many other men in the United States who possess the professional, personal and political qualifications called for by our existing republican Senate to fill the office of Chief Justice. The task of making a selection belongs to the President, and from the deficiencies brought against Williams and the drawbacks which swamped Cushing the President is perhaps sufficiently instructed to meet the demands of the Senate. If not, and if Cabinet consultations on the subject are profitless, it would, perhaps, be well, in order to avoid further trouble upon this matter, if the President were to invite the republicans of the Senate to join him in a consultation at the White House upon the nomination of a Chief Justice. The Executive makes this appointment, as he makes many others, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate;" the republican majority is, *de facto*, the Senate, and why, then, should General Grant hesitate in such a difficult case as this in asking the "advice" of the republican Senators in making the nomination, particularly after he has shown in two cases within a week that in acting upon his own judgment he cannot secure the "consent" of the Senate? But if, in having to pass the ordeal of a Senate over two-thirds republican, the President in his third nomination for a Chief Justice must look to the party record of the man the paramount consideration should still be the professional qualifications and that sterling independence of character in the nominee required for the impartial discharge of the high duties of this important office.

Proposed Restoration of the Senate in
France.

Evidently the project for the creation of a second Chamber is shortly to come forward in France in a somewhat positive form, as the response of the Duke de Broglie to the Committee on the Constitutional Bills indicates that some consideration of the subject will be embodied in the report of that committee. De Broglie assents, on the part of the Ministry, to the appointment of members of the Senate either by the government or by the Councils General, and this may be taken as the latitude within which the committee will confine itself in fixing the mode of creating Senators; for to have the approval of the government to this project is a necessary condition of its adoption, inasmuch as the republicans, though committed in a general sense to the system of two chambers, have reason to apprehend that a Senate created at the present time would be inimical to them and would be simply the organization of one of the greater forces of public opinion against which they have to struggle. If the appointment is placed in the hands of the government it will be a return to the system of the Empire, but in conditions more favorable to the creation of a Senate possessing attributes that might entitle it to the respect of the country. Under the Empire the appointment of Senators was one of the functions of executive authority that was exercised with the least regard to the intention with which the power was conferred, and instead of being an assemblage of the chosen political wisdom of the country, the Senate was a mere hospital for admirers and servants of the ruler, retired from more active spheres of devotion or flunkym. At the present time there are on the stage many men of political capacity brought forward in the years of trouble through which the country has passed, of whom the Duke d'Audiffert-Pasquier is the type. Out of this sort of material the Senate would be made by the present government, and the result would be good, for it would save to political life the acquired experience of the recent conflicts, which might be otherwise lost in the dissolution of the Assembly. If the appointment is placed with the Councils General the system will be very nearly analogous to our own, for the Councils General are in the various territorial departments of France very much what our legislatures are in the various States. They are a local governing and administrative body. Thus a Senate appointed by these bodies and an Assembly elected directly by the people would be nearly identical in their representative character and in the distinction between them with our Senate and House of Representatives. Perhaps the government vote can carry the creation of a Senate, though it may need a little assistance from the moderate republicans of the Left Centre, which can be easily obtained by some delicate hints as to who the government will probably appoint from that particular political quarter if the appointment is placed with the government. But the republicans will, in all likelihood, oppose the present re-establishment of the Senate, because it will be an addition to the so-called conservative forces that resist their propaganda, and because its creation, though it may lead to the dissolution of the present Assembly, which the republicans desire, will further lead to the postponement, perhaps indefinitely, of the elections for another Assembly.

PRESENTATION TO THE MISSES GREELEY.—The interesting ceremony of presenting to the family of the late Horace Greeley the illuminated album, containing the proceedings of the Common Council on the occasion of the death of the late philosopher, took place yesterday at the present residence of the Misses Greeley, in Cottage place. Mayor Havemeyer made the presentation address, and Mr. White-laid Reid responded on behalf of the Misses Greeley. It is a befitting testimonial in honor of departed worth, and will undoubtedly be retained in the family as an heirloom, never to be willingly parted with.

BAZAINE.—The interview of a HERALD correspondent with the condemned Bazaime, which we publish this morning, again recalls the fate of a veteran soldier exposed to a position beyond the grasp of his intellect, and which he degraded by political intrigue in the hour of terrible national calamities. If this impartial estimate of his character and military life has any moral it is that a soldier should devote all his energies to the army.

RETRENCH, RETRENCH, RETRENCH.—Now, Messieurs of the Senate and House of Representatives, that you have been shorn of your salary grab, let the merciless shears of retrenchment snap over the departments. At every clip let an abuse be laid low. The tiger robbed of its prey is the hungriest and most vicious tiger. Out down, then, with a will,

The United States Navy—Legislation
of a Negative Character.

We have often deplored the incompetent manner in which Congress treats every maritime question that comes before it for legislation. There seems to be neither a capacity for distinguishing the demands of the public nor a disposition to consider the requirements of the navy. When the Virginian excitement was at its zenith an indignant press and people pointed to the feebleness of our squadrons, but took comfort in the fact that Secretary Robeson had opened all the naval dockyards on the Atlantic seaboard, and had exerted himself even beyond the limits permitted by the letter of the law to put the navy in a fit condition to maintain the honor of the country in Cuban waters. "Oh!" was the cry of everybody, "when Congress meets the navy will be placed on a respectable footing again, and Santiago massacres will not be repeated." We confess that we participated in this enthusiastic credulity, and were glad to note the promptitude with which the House acted on the bill to provide the extraordinary appropriations to cover the war preparations. But no sooner did the "Northwestern Empire" members perceive that the Virginian difficulty had been settled by diplomacy than the navy estimates were attacked, and a notorious "economist" from this city undertook to assail that arm of the service which has reflected credit on our people since the Revolution of '76. Some appropriation bill must be condemned; some pressing public necessity must serve for the subject of a dyspeptic diatribe; members must defend the Treasury. What do they care for the navy? It is not an engine of political power. It cannot control primaries. It has no offices that can be filled by the ward system or Mississippi flatboat men, and hence there is no political spoil to compensate for a generous outlay. If war breaks out a navy will spring up in a day; ships can be built of green wood and Pennsylvania iron, and cannot be adapted by our clever Yankee carpenters; and as for seamen, the Western member evidently believes they can be shipped on the Western plains or down in the coal mines; and this is the method we are to adopt in order to maintain any little prowess that may remain to us on the sea. We are not exaggerating the sentiment among our Congressmen; we call attention to the debates for proof. Now, is it not time that this kind of "legislation" should cease? Has not the moment arrived when a careful scrutiny of the necessities of the navy and a proper estimate of our relations with Spain and the South American republics should impel Congress to take an intelligent view of our naval derelictude? Throughout the proceedings, which we have watched with a keen interest, we have noted but one member who would appear to be in harmony with public opinion on this question. We mean Mr. Archer, of Maryland. He has ably and clearly presented the case to Congress, and we hope that he will not weary of well doing. Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, presented a joint resolution, day before yesterday, providing for the appointment of two Representatives and two Senators, two naval officers not below the grade of commander to form a commission to report on the condition of the navy at the next session. This action will be altogether too tardy. What we need is immediate and thorough investigation, appropriations for an iron-clad fleet, the passage of a bill which will provide for carrying into effect Captain Lucie's able plan for manning the navy and educating a class of lads who in the hereafter of the service may become seamen and petty officers. At any moment the United States may become involved in a war in the American tropics, and the policy which condemns the navy to continued inactivity is as shortsighted as it is penny wise and pound foolish.

THE NEWLY ELECTED SENATORS.—The newly elected United States Senators from Virginia and Ohio do not change much the political complexion of the Senate. Thurman, a democrat, has been re-elected. That is neither a loss nor a gain to the republican administration party. Withers, of Virginia, is a democrat, or conservative, which means the same thing, in opposition to the administration and dominant radical party. In his case, then, the administration loses and the opposition gains one. There was lately, too, an opposition Senator elected in California, Mr. Booth, though he was not a pronounced democrat and had been a republican. He was chosen by the anti-railroad ring and by a combination of democrats and dissatisfied republicans chiefly. These are healthful signs of a change in reducing the heretofore overwhelming radical majority in the Senate. There are forty-seven republicans, considered in the past administration republicans; but, in view of the late hostility to General Grant's nominations for Chief Justice, it remains to be seen how far their loyalty may go. There are twenty democrats and seven liberal republicans. The latter may be classed in the opposition generally. The elections referred to will reduce the number of administration republicans to forty-six. The opposition, reckoning the liberal republicans, will number twenty-eight. There is still a large working majority, though not two-thirds, of administration Senators, if they remain loyal to the President. It takes many years to alter the political character of the Senate, but it is evident the process has commenced. Good results may be anticipated.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.—It appears from our news of this morning that the intrasigentes sought and found a means of escape in other vessels than the Numancia. One of these vessels, the name of which is not given, has been captured with a large number of refugees on board. The Mendez Nunez, however, well laden with insurgents, has been successful in reaching a port of France. These intrasigentes fellows, in spite of their principles, command admiration. They fought well and resisted bravely, and it must be admitted that their defeat has been the reverse of inglorious. Those who have found refuge on French soil are safe, and it is to be hoped that Serrano will be generous towards those unfortunate who have fallen into his hands. Another item of news is that a considerable portion of the forces recently employed before Cartagena have been sent north to aid in putting down the Carlists. We take this evidence that Serrano is resolved to put forth his whole available strength against the northern rebels.

FUNERAL OF EX-MAYOR BIGELOW IN NEW-
ARK.

The funeral services of the late ex-Mayor Moses Bigelow took place in Newark yesterday, at his late residence, in presence of a large gathering of officials and noted citizens. Owing to the inclement weather the interment was postponed. All the city flags were at half mast. Rev. Drs. Stearns and Wilson conducted the services.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant De Long Detached from the
Junata.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1874.
Lieutenant George W. De Long is detached from the Junata and ordered to the Brooklyn, Lieutenant R. G. Peck from the Brooklyn and placed on waiting orders.

SUDDEN DEATH.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14, 1874.
Calvin Eaton, a prominent horticulturist of this city, was found dead from heart disease in a shed near his home last night. He was 55 years of age and leaves a family.

The Carlists will no doubt make a stubborn resistance; but it does seem as if fortune had once again decided against them. Their opportunity has gone by.

MURDERS.—Two murders are chronicled this morning, one of which occurred in Jersey City, the other in Brooklyn. The Jersey crime was the murder of a mother by her son—a natural pendent to the Walworth murder, and perhaps in some degree a consequence of the doctrine of that case that to kill one's parents is sometimes excusable, if not praiseworthy. If society once admits that there can be any palliation for such an atrocious crime it must admit that the palliation may differ for different cases, and thus, instead of the definite barrier of the law, we place only the opinion of a boy as to whether or no the provocation he has received is one with which a jury can be made to sympathize. But we believe this Jersey murderer will experience to his cost that he did not shoot his mother on this side the river. The other murder is one of the old standard sort—one of the typical class that can be found by the hundred in the Newgate calendar and similar records. Two sailors quarrelled in their cups, and one stabbed the other and was soon after caught. There, however, the parallel will probably end, for in the old fashioned cases there would have been in two or three days a trial lasting half an hour and an execution on the following Friday. Now there will be months or years of litigation, and the murderer at last may slip away through some quibble of the lawyers.

THE ASSEMBLY STANDING COMMITTEES.—The principal work done at Albany yesterday was the promulgation of the formation of the standing committees of the Assembly. There was a great deal of disappointment among members, as there always is, because all the members of a body numbering upwards of a hundred cannot be put in one of the half dozen important places. But at Albany the attractive element in certain places on committees is a financial one. Places are good or bad according as they are or are not on committees worth buying, and as gentlemen are not sent to Albany principally to sell out their law-making power their dissatisfaction with the places assigned them on committees is of small moment to the public.

WATER ON THE BAR.—In Congress it is held this city is safe from damage by foreign iron-clads, because they all draw too much water to get over the bar. Hereupon Mr. Cox remarked that our harbor had been filling up for years with ashes and refuse; but Mr. Crooke, of Brooklyn, rapped Mr. Cox's knuckles with the observation that there was the same quantity of water on the bar now that there was two hundred years ago, and that New York members ought to know it. Brooklyn members, in their turn, ought to know that members from this side have a better acquaintance with everything else on the bar than with the water.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—This body met yesterday for the first time this year, and heard the report of its President, Mr. Neilson. An ineffectual attempt was made to out the present Clerk of the Board, which came in the form of a vote for proceeding to the election of a clerk. This was lost by one vote. The present incumbent, therefore, continues in office, but it is the opinion of some members that the Board is not legally organized under the present law without a new election of all officers.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge P. B. Hulet, of Rochester, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

General John Love, of Indiana, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Mayor Charles A. Otis, of Cleveland, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John H. Rice, of Maine, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel John W. Forney, of Philadelphia, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Henry G. Parker, of the Boston Gazette, is gazetted at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Ex-State Senator A. N. Palmer, of Dutchess county, is again at the Windsor Hotel.

Ex-Governor H. H. Wells, of Virginia, is among the late arrivals at the Hoffman House.

Miss Charlotte Cushman and Miss Stebbins, the Schupfers, have apartments at the Windsor Hotel.

Robert B. Pruyn, formerly United States Minister to Japan, arrived from Albany yesterday at the Gilsey House.

The Boston Transcript states that Mr. Sumner has failed in his efforts to have a friend confirmed as a Judge of a Massachusetts State Court.

Chief Justice Church and wife, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Nellie, left the house of Mr. E. O. Perrin, Seventy-ninth street, for Albany yesterday.

A political murder trial for the present term of the Allegheny (Maryland) County Court—it is that of John M. Risley for the murder of Lloyd L. Clary, one of the editors of the Cumberland Times.

Sothern, the actor, has been buying eligible sites for building purposes near Chicago. The Tribune, of that city, says he likes Chicago better than any other city in America. For building sites, perhaps for any other purpose Sothern himself will probably say, "Not by a darned site."

Colonel Bonadot, in company with School Inspector H. B. Perkins, visited the Normal College on Tuesday last. After being shown through the building and seeing the various classes and modes of instruction prevalent in the college, all the pupils were assembled in the chapel. Here the visitors, having been entertained by recitations and singing by the scholars, made brief and pertinent addresses.

The truth of the adage that "there may be some good under an old coat" may be adduced from the fact that in the pocket of an old coat of John Hopkins, a deceased millionaire of Baltimore, was recently found a will of his nephew, Arundel Hopkins, deceased (a man of wealth), which was filed for probate in Baltimore on the 12th inst. It was made and duly authenticated in Paris in March, 1872, and seems to have been long carried in the coat pocket of the uncle.

FUNERAL OF EX-MAYOR BIGELOW IN NEW-
ARK.

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THE ALLEGED DEATH OF BIGELOW.

The affair has just a general interest to the community, as both parties to the tragedy occupied the highest position in society. In Stillwell's death the city of Anderson loses one of its most useful and energetic citizens, he having in the last few years contributed more than any other one citizen to the material prosperity of the place.

JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1874.

A general meeting of the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. will be held in Assembly Buildings here tomorrow. Full statements showing the condition of the firm's affairs will be submitted, together with the reports of the register in Corbin's hands. The exhibit will show the total assets of the firm, exclusive of property not yet appraised, \$3,658,335 21.

Total liabilities, \$1,134,875 94, by creditors from which is deducted debt, &c., by creditors secured, and separate liabilities, &c., reducing the total liabilities to \$2,481,646 65.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS OVERDUE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 14, 1874.

The steamships China and Colorado, both overdue from Hong Kong and Yokohama, have neither of them been heard from yet.

The report that the steamship China was spoken at sea, all well, December 19, has done much to allay anxiety for her safety; but the Chinese here, who have on board a full outfit of idols for their new temple of worship, are constantly at prayers for her arrival in port.

FIRE IN PINE STREET.

A fire broke out last night on the third floor of the five story brick building No. 83 Pine street, occupied by A. Bedrosian as a tobacco and cigar manufactory, whose stock was damaged \$2,000. O. Henken, who keeps a liquor store on the first floor, was damaged \$800 by having the second floor burned. The building belongs to the Grunskans estate and was damaged \$2,000; fully insured. Fire Marshal Sheldon will have an investigation made as to the cause of the fire.

WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1874.

Probabilities.

FOR THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF NEW ENGLAND
AND THENCE SOUTHWESTWARD OVER THE MIDDLE
AND SOUTH ATLANTIC STATES PROBABLY
AND GENERALLY CLEAR WEATHER WITH FRESH,
WITH FRESH AND BRISK NORTHERLY TO WESTERLY
WINDS.

For the lower lake region and thence north-
eastward to Maine partly cloudy and cold weather,
with areas of light snow.

For the Gulf States and thence northward over
the upper lake region and the Upper Mississippi
Valley continued cold and generally clear weather,
with northerly to northwesterly winds.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in
the temperature for the past 24 hours, in compar-
ison with the corresponding day of last year, as
indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Phar-
macy, Herald Building.

	1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	34	33
6 A. M.	36	36
9 A. M.	38	38
12 M.	38	38
3 P. M.	38	38
6 P. M.	38	38
9 P. M.	38	38
Average temperature yesterday	37 1/2	
Average temperature for corresponding date last year	38 1/2	

BROOKLYN TAX OFFICE ROBBERY.

Deputy Collector A. W. H. Gill Held to
Await the Action of the Grand Jury.

The examination of the charge of embezzlement
against Deputy Collector Captain A. W. H. Gill was
concluded before Justice Morse yesterday. The
only testimony taken was that of Robert McShee-
ne, who testified that he was one of the clerks in
the Tax Office on the 14th of February, 1873, in
charge of the tickler; acquainted with the various
handwritings appearing on the book that
day; they are Flanagan's, Brown's and mine;
these are all I can recognize; there are no others;
my entries were of bills received from Captain
Gill between the hours of nine and twelve; these
were received bills; no other amounts than those
received from Captain Gill were entered by me;
remember that Captain Gill took in the money of
that day; the manner of transacting business
was as usual; but there passed through a
window to the Deputy Collector, and if the money
was found to be right stamped and signed by him
at once; this money was handed to whoever kept
the tickler; we all kept the tickler; then we are
not